Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF] True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back." [PER AN. M. SPECIE I. AN.

NEW SERIES, No. 8. VOL. 3. LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1826. WHOLE VOLUME, 31

TERMS
OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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NINETEETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, February 6th, 1826.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. F. JOHNSON of Kentucky, offered the following resolution: which, on his motion, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill repealing so much of any and every law of the United States as the Courts of the United States have construed to delegate to, or confer on them, the power and authority to enact laws.

Mr. JOHNSON moved for the printing of the resolution, and the decisions which were referred to in it.

Mr. WEBSTER stated that the Committee on the Judiciary had not been inattentive to the subject. They had procured copies of the decisions, and would shortly have them, together with the rules, put into the possession of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON did not think the case before the Committee, went to the length which his did His proposition went to take away the legislative power from the Judiciary. He was not anxious to have his motion pressed.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that he had, some time since, submitted a resolution on the subject to which this resolution applies. It had been referred to the Committe on the Judiciary He had, for some time, been anxiously waiting for their report, but he was not disposed, in the meantime, to vote for printing these matters which may be found in the Library of Congress, or in the library of any lawyer. There was a difference of opinion existing in Kentucky on this matter, which it was desirable to reconcile as early as possible

Mr. WEBSTER repelled the idea that the Legislature had ever conferred legislative power on the Supreme Court, or that the Court had ever exercised it. It was time enough to decide the question, when the argument of the gentleman who had offered the resolution should have been heard. He agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky, that this was a fit subject for legislation

Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his motion for printing; and the resolution was laid upon the table.

Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New York, of the packet ship Leeds, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 27th of December, London papers to the 24th have been received.

The Emperor Alexander died after an illness of only two days. His disease was a bilious putrid fever. The archduke Constantine had been proclaimed Autocrat of all the Russias. In Paris all parties agree in recognizing in this event the dissolution of the Holy Alliance, and the commencement of a new era, not only for Russia but for all Europe. The Journal of commerce in speaking of this change of Russian Sovereigns, remarks—That it is difficult to limit the conjectures it gives rise to Placed from the time of the Congress at Vienna at the head of the Coalition of Sovereigns, Alexander was the Chief and Soul of the Holy Alliance, and the director of the Continental diplomacy.—Will Constantine adopt the policy of his brother towards the Porte; Or will he not rather follow the impulse of the Russian people, who are passionately interested in the cause of the Greeks? Will he not endeavour to make the people believe that the sudden death of Alexander is also an effect of the Divine vengeance, and an order to march to Constantinople? Will he not wish to fulfil the destiny of his name? if these are his sentiments the elevation of Constantine will be the signal of a political revolution in Europe, the consequences of which are incalculable.

LONDON, Dec. 20. U. S. Bank Shares £22 10s a £22; foreign gold in bars, £3 17s 6d; silver in bars standard, 5s 03 4d.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec 24.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, to be Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; and Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia.

A considerable improvement had taken place in the money market in London. The result of the cabinet deliberations upon the subject of the embarrased state of money affairs had partially transpired, not in a suspension of cash payments by the bank of England, nor in an unlimited issue of paper, as some had surmised but in an order to the offices to expedite with all possible despatch, an extraordinary coinage of sovereigns There are eight presses, which on cases of emergency, can all be put in action as has been done at present, and each press coins 40 sovereigns in a minute, making 320 sovereigns by the whole eight presses in a minute, or equal to 19,200 in an hour. Allowances must, however be made for the breaking of dies &c. which diminishes the amount of coinage; and this week 15,000 sovereigns per day have been coined Mr Wallace is in constant attendance, and is as sedulous and indefatigable in urging on the work.

The account brought by the Howard, of which we gave a brief sketch on Monday, are of a much more important character than any which we have received for some time past. The statements in regard to the money market in England demand the first notice.—About eight of the principal banking establishments in London have suspended their payments; and this suspension has had the effect of compelling many country banks to close their doors. So great was the confusion and discontent caused by these disasters, that the militia had been called out in some places to preserve the public peace. A panic appears to have seized all classes, and to this rather than to real distress, these great failures are attributed. A London paper of December 15, says

"The drain of notes and specie for the country banks in this juncture is prodigious. Our provincial banker alone carried with him near £300,000 on Tuesday evening, and though few are, of course, conducted on the scale which would render so large a sum requisite, yet it is supposed there is scarcely a single establishment from the Land's end to the Tweed, from which application for assistance have not been received Post chaises are arriving every hour for the conveyance of the specie and are to be seen regularly stationed in Lombard street during the whole of the day. It is obvious from these that the Bank of England will be called upon to supply nearly the whole of the circulation in small notes of the country Banks, and that their issue must be very much increased within these few days. It is supposed too that the efforts made to relieve the country have left London in a manner defenceless, and has assisted very much to bring on the town failures which have occured."

It was also said that the Bank of England had refused to make any further advances on stock, and that one and two pound notes were to be issued immediately. A supply of 300,000 sovereigns had arrived to Rothchild from Paris, and a further supply was daily expected.

The death of the Emperor Alexander was briefly noticed in our paper of monday. The late Emperor was 48 years of age, having been born on the 23d of December 1777. He assended the throne of Russia March 4, 1801, and became King of Poland, June 9, 1816. On the 9th of October, 1793, he married elizabeth Alexiewna, Princess of Baden, but has no issue. The Empress mother, a Princess of Wirtemberg widow of the Emperor Paul I. is still living. His Majesty has left three brothers, namely, 1st the Grand Duke Constantine, born May 8, 1779 and married February 26, 1796, to a Princess of Saxe Cobourg from whom he was divorced in April 1801 In May of the following year he married the Princess of Lowiez, but has no issue 2d, The Grand Duke Nicholas born July 2 1796 and married July 3, 1817, to a Princess of Prussia, by whom he had one son and two daughters 3d, The Grand Duke Michael, born February 8 1798 The late Emperor has also left two sisters, the one married to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar, and the other to the Prince of Orange

The Grand Duke Constantine, who now succeeds to the Russian throne, is said to be far more despotic and cruel disposition than the deceased Emperor.

PARIS, Dec 19 Letters from Greece announce that as soon as the Greek commander of the blokade of the Gulph of Lepanto learned that the Turco Egyptian fleet consisting of 13 frigates 14 corvettes, 23 brigs, 15 schooners, and 66 transports, among which were one American and seven English vessels, was approaching the coasts of the Morea and Western Greece, he rallied all the vessels in those seas, and sailed for the Isle of Cerigo, taking care not to approach the coast of the Morea He thus succeeded in joining the squadron under Miaoulis.

Extract of a letter of the 4th inst. from Legborn:

"Intelligence has just reached us of the intrepid Miaoulis having deceived the vigilance of the Turco Egyptian fleet He left a small part of his forces in sight of the Egyptians, and sailed with the greater part towards the Gulph of Patcha from the Egyptians He was preparing to attack the Turkish forces."

Extract of a private letter, of the 9th inst. from Vienna:—We have just learned from Trieste, that some mercantile houses in that place have received intelligence of a brilliant action fought by the Greeks, on the 13th ult. near Missolonghi, in which the troops of Redschid Pacha, being taken between two fires suffered a signal defeat The Greek admiral Miaoulis, who had received considerable reinforcement, after leaving a squadron of observation off Navarina, appeared suddenly at the height of Cape Passa, where he was in the presence of the Captain Pacha, at the moment when the latter was preparing to effect a disembarkation, in order to reinforce the Turkish arms in Thessaly."

Translated for the National Journal, from a late number of the Paris Etoile

One of the most surprising phenomena of modern or ancient history, is the preservation of the Greeks, in the midst of their conquerors. Although civilly destroyed, they have not ceased to constitute a people. Religion has served them for king, laws and country; and whilst Gaul has disappeared, and been succeeded by France, and conquerors have every where imposed their name on the conquered, Greece is Greece still and the Greeks and Turks are, at this day, two different people, in the same territory. The Greeks, since their conquest, have resembled the Israelites among the Egyptians, who are bitter herbs, and even carried the journeying staff in their hands, ready, at any moment, to leave the land of bondage, to recover their liberty. The Turks have, in vain, given names to Roumelia Epirus, Arcanania, Attica, the Peloponesus, Thessaly Etolia Macedonia, Thrace, and to the Islands of the Ionian and Ægan seas. These countries are now Greece; and, what is remarkable, they have recovered by slavery, what their Emperors had suffered to be lost of their ancient sovereignty.

That the Christian religion has produced this phenomenon, we need no other proof than the essay of *M. Villemain* on the Greeks, which is shortly to appear. We will relate the facts which he has adduced.

"The Greek church recognized four patriarchates: Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch and Constantinople. A series of mournful changes in this last dignity constitute the annals of the Greek people."

"The Greek nation, spread over so many races, and everywhere mingled with its conquerors, was influenced by an invisible power, which extended from Asia Minor to the Ionian Islands in the vicinity of Venice. This was a kind of civil and religious police, exercised by the Bishops, under authority of the patriarch of Constantinople. The condition of Greece in the 8th century, when the State was governed entirely by the church, and when no history existed but that of the Clergy, was similar to that of the Greeks at the same period. This state of things, oppressive to the masters of a soil and of themselves, became a protection to Greece in her subjection, and preserved a people whom every thing threatened to destroy."

"There was scarcely one family of the continent that had not a son devoted to the church.—The Clergy resided among the people, and inspired them with their zeal Nothing operated more against the conquest, or tended so successfully to preserve the nation in the midst of its conquerors"

"The monasteries established in every part of Greece, had a no less salutary influence. These were to be found in every islet that was cultivated The religious preserved the manuscripts of the fathers of the primitive church, and thus perpetuated the Greek language"

Who can any longer doubt, that without the Christian religion, Greece would at this day have been merged in a European Turkey? It is alike easy to prove, that religion now supplies to the Greeks the spirit of resistance against the Turks

There is another historic fact, as striking as the preceding, that schism alone precipitated the Greeks into bondage. The crusades would have succeeded had there been no schism, and Constantinople never would have been taken by Turks, had it not existed. When the Greeks had fatigued the patience of the Latins by their want of faith, their Empire fell in ruins. The isles of the Archipelago Attica and the Morea, separated; and the Greek provinces of Asia Minor were taken by the Turks.

The crescent adopted by the Turks as their emblem, if not of fanaticism, was at least the result of foresight; for the Greek Empire was evidently destroyed. The Turks, after the conquest of Epirus and Macedonia retained Byzantium from Adrianople, the least seat of their Empire.

The Latins, perceiving the inability of the Greeks to defend themselves, seized upon a part of their territory which they considered as the prey of the Turks. The occupation of Constantinople by the French, gave the last stroke to the empire. The Venetians soon took Candia, Corfu, Argos, Napoli de Romania, Modon and Coron; the Genoese had captured Scio, Mitylene, and the very fauxbourgs of Constantinople. The Greek Princes being separated from the empire, governed the Morea, Cyprus, and Tebizond.

The Greek empire existed but in name, and was limited to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and the walls of Constantinople, when Mahomet boated his vessels under the walls of Byzantium.—Constantine expired, St. Sophia was transformed into a mosch, and the empire fell. Mahomet was victorious, but he could not conquer the creed of the Greeks; he therefore suffered them to choose a patriarch, whom he himself installed.

Since that period the Latins have been more solicitous of opposing the advance of the Turks into Europe, than of aiding the Greeks. The difference that had been caused among Christians by schism, may be perceived; the Turks were every where opposed, and their war with the Venetians retarded the conquests of Greece A small band of Catholics immortalized themselves at Rhodes, by repulsing 300,000 Mussalmans.

But, if the disunion of the Greeks from schism, occasioned the loss of their territory, the Christian principle which they preserved, sustained their existence, notwithstanding the barbarism of their conquerors.

When Charles VIII of France, marched upon Constantinople, and overcame the East, he entered Naples with the Eastern Emperor's diadem, because he had purchased of one Palcologus, his claim to the Greek empire. The Christian Princes did not abandon all designs upon this country, until the 16th century, when the Venetians retired from the Morea.

In 1686, Morosini, a Venetian general, recaptured all the Morea, excepting Malvoisia and Athens. The Venetians did not lose Candia till the end of the 17th century. The war lasted thirty years. Candia became a chivalresque rendezvous. Cardinal Mazarin sent thither nine vessels. But it was in vain that a point of Christian honor attracted to that island the most brilliant of the French nobility—the chivalrous Duke de la Feuillade, the young Count of Saint Pohles Beauveau, des Crequi, des Tavannes, the Marquis de Fenelon, and his son; it was to no purpose, that Louis XIV. sent an army of 6,000 men to Candia, commanded by the Duke de Beaufort. He was killed in a sortie, and the French returned shortly afterwards.

It is remarkable that the independence of the Greeks was never opposed till the reformation, when Luther defended the legitimacy of the Turks, and their rights over conquered nations. The wars, agitated by the reformation, drew on attention from distant expeditions, and was made subject of complaint by a learned Greek of Corfu in a letter to Melancthon.

At the end of the seventeenth century, the Morea was taken by the Czar Peter, and enjoyed a repose of fifteen years. The deeds performed about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by the armed bands of Epirus and Thessaly, of the Charitos Milionis and the Boucovotes, who are the most ancient Klephts, are recollected. The Armatoles and the Klephts preserved the warlike spirit of the nation, and the religion and language of the Greeks being preserved, their national existence has been perpetuated.

A connexion between the Greeks and the Latins has been re established since the sixteenth century by means of missions The Greeks of Fanar, so called from being employed by visiters, have become Princes of Moldavia and Wallachi. They have also been employed as ambassadors and merchants of the Turks.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, Russian sectaries founded the town of Cyssena, which was inhabited by Greeks alone, and became a flourishing place.

Under the Empress Anne, Marshall Munick distributed proclamations and gold in Epirus and the mountains of Thessaly. The Greeks were received into the Russian armies, and the Muscovite clergy maintained a close communication with the churches of Greece.

The enterprises of Catharine and of Orloff are well known. Defeats on the continent and a naval victory signalized the first campaign of the Russians; and Ali Pacha appeared at a period when the departure of the Russians filled the Morea with disasters. The treaty of commerce of 1779 between Catharine and the Porte, secured the right of the inhabitants of the Archipelago to display the Russian flag, and this treaty gave great impetus to the Greek navy. When the Russians abandoned the Morea, a large number of Greeks retired to Europe. Souli, by his sublime devotion, prevented the decline of heroism in Greece; and the revolt of Ali Pacha in Epirus, and the presence of Ypsilanti in Moldavia, only discovered the general agitation. The Arch-Bishop Germano excited the whole Morea. The Bey of the Maniotes, Mauro, Mikali, descended into the plain. The aged Colcotroni, Chief of the Klephts, after having for a long time been in refuge at Zante reappeared with his mountaineers, and the execution of the patriarch Gregory, and the extermination of the people of Scio, determined the Greeks to recover their independence, or perish in the attempt. It is now established, that the Greeks may be massacred, but cannot be subjected to the Turks.

We find in a Mexican paper a project for the establishment of a regular trade from the western part of the country to the East Indies, under the direction of a company The object is to render Mexico the place of deposit for the commerce between Europe and the East; and this it is supposed, if once accomplished, would give the same direction to that from the United States and South America to Asia. There is little appearance of feasibility in the project as long as the expenses and risks of transportation across the country are so great as at present; but the proposition of such plans is a favourable indication of the incipient enterprise of the country, so long repressed by the oppressive policy of Spain

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From India.—Mr Topliff yesterday loaned us a file of Calcutta papers to September 8. We have looked them over but partially, and perceive nothing that can be of much interest to our readers. The latest paper contains accounts of the disturbances in the island of Java, which had been received here some weeks ago.

Several heavy rains had recently occurred in Calcutta and the vicinity, and the sickness among the natives had somewhat abated. The editor of the Asiatic News says—

"It is horrible, close to a city like Calcutta, to see human carcases floating about, or lying on a bank, a prey to the dogs or carrion birds."

A young and heartiful widow, about 14 or 15 years old, who had lately brought forth a child, thinking herself altogether worthless in the world, and anticipating the many distresses she would have to encounter after the death of her husband if she survived him burnt herself on his funeral pile. An inhabitant of the village of Jessom had lately died, and his chaste widow asked permission to burn herself with his body. This being refused by the officers of government, she died fifteen days after, through the severities she endured. Three other widows made similar applications, and were refused, but the government being informed of the death mentioned above, gave them permission, and they all burnt themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands.

Boston Courier.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO AND PERU.

Captain Johnson, of the brig Trafalgar, from Jamaica, has favored Mr. Lyford at Norfolk, with files of Jamaica papers to the 31st ult. we find among them, says the Norfolk Herald, two documents of great interest, and worthy a distinguished place in the archives of history, as designating the foundation of two free, independent and powerful republics; we allude to the decree of the General Assembly of Upper Peru, awarding the highest honors to the power of a generous and grateful people to bestow upon their immortal liberator and benefactor, the heroic BOLIVAR and his contubernals in arms—and the Capitulation for the surrender of the grand castle of Ulloa, (the last resting place for the iron hoof of tyranny,) to the Indepe dent Government of Mexico. Henceforward Peru owns the proud appellation of the REPUBLIC OF BOLIVAR, and the seat of her government bears the name of SUCRE, in honor of that illustrious champion of Peruvian Independence.—*Ib.*

FROM MEXICO.—The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, have been favored with the loan of a file of Mexican papers to the 23d ult brought by the schr. Lion. This vessel left Vera Cruz on the 17th, when it was said that a rendezvous was established at Campeachy, and several vessels had been chartered to carry troops to that place, destined for the expedition against Cuba.

Our Countryman, General Wilkinson, died the latter part of December. His funeral took place in the city of Mexico on the 1st of January.—It

The paper of the latest date, states that a courier arrived at Guadalaxara on the 26th December from Lepos, with information that an English vessel had just arrived at Mazatlan, and brought news of the surrender, by capitulation of the fortress of Callao, (which herself came direct from that port. It is not improbable from the date and source, that this intelligence is correct. Mazatlan is a port in lat 23 north, and Tepic and Guadalaxara are on the direct road from thence to the city of Mexico.

The papers contain the message of President Victoria to the General Congress of Mexico at the opening of the session on the 1st of January.—It gives a gratifying view of the state of the country, which is represented as prosperous and contented under the new constitution beyond expectation. The execution of the laws had produced the happiest effects in the interior—the finances were fully adequate to the wants of the government, and the commerce of the country was in a flourishing state. The President speaks with gratitude of the happy connections of the Republic with the British government, and states that commercial relations exist with France and Holland—a commercial agent to Mexico has been nominated in Prussia; and assurances have been received from the disposition of the governments of Denmark and Sweden. Nothing hostile has been discovered on the part of Russia, and there was reason to believe that the Mexican Envoy to Rome would be kindly received by the Pope In alluding to our country, he remarks in substance as follows

"On turning our eyes to the nations who inhabit this happy hemisphere, justice and gratitude oblige us to mention first of all the most ancient of America, and the first of the civilized world that acknowledged our rights, and the first of the American states that solemnly proclaimed and succeeded in establishing her independence. The United States of America, models of political virtue and moral rectitude, prosper under the system of Federative Republic, which has been adopted here with enthusiasm by the spontaneous voice of the country. This form of government naturally attaches us to and binds firmer our union with the country of Washington The minister of that nation is commissioned to form treaties and no time will be lost in submitting such arrangements as shall be agreed upon to the deliberations of congress.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 30.—By an arrival from Caliz, it is ascertained that the King of Spain has granted Letters of Marque to 50 mercantile companies to cruize against the Insurgents; several of these vessels are already out and are cruising in the neighborhood of St. Thomas and Porto Rico. One cruiser has already destroyed seven or eight Columbian vessels, she mounts 12 guns, 18 pounders, and 1,24 pounder, with 160 men, and she has consorts.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The editors of the New York Gazette learn by a letter from Vera Cruz of the 9th inst. that the government had put a stop to the *coasting* of foreign vessels between that port and Alvarado. It will be recollected that immediately after the surrender of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, the merchants at Alvarado petitioned the government to allow them to transport their property to Vera Cruz in foreign vessels, which was granted It now appears that this permission has been withheld, in consequence, as is said, of its proving a very profitable business to foreigners—The same letter mentions that the U. S. brig Spark, Captain Newton, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for New York, to touch at intermediate ports

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EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITES.—The Boston Evening Gazette thus describes the articles, the advertisement for the sale of which, will be found in our paper to day

"A very interesting collection of *Egyptian Antiquities*, have lately been received here in a vessel from Alexandria, which we understand were ordered to this country by the Pacha of Egypt—There are four Mummies, one of which, has been opened by Mr. Warren in presence of a number of other scientific gentlemen, who pronounce it the most interesting specimen of antiquity that had been seen by them either in this country or Europe The opened mummy is of a female of 25 or 30 years old, as all the teeth are in fine preservation.—The physiognomy is uncommonly distinct—and the foldings of 15 thickness of cloth have been developed, exposing the hand and arm of the figure, and showing the outline to great advantage The cases of sycamore wood, especially the inner one, are uncommonly rich in those hyroglyphics, which are known are painted on these coffins.—On the concave side, the colors are as bright as if they were recently laid on. There is a strong presumption that the other mummies are in equal good order. There is not a doubt entertained by the scientific that they are authentic relics from the catacombs of ancient Thebes, and are 2 or 3000 years old.

"other curiosities in the collection are 12 stone tableaux, containing rude engravings of hyroglyphics, somewhat similar in character to those on the coffins One of them in particular has Greek letters inscribed upon it, and must be of much interest to the antiquary, especially as the inscription may have a tendency to solve the mystery of the emblematic paintings, and the other part of the engraving.

"From a box came 6 embalmed cats curiously enveloped—the one which is opened is very perfect. One is containing a mummy, &c.—one Osiris painted red—another small statue—a statue in *basso relievo* of three figures A rude painting on sycamore wood—and a box painted with figures of the same material—and likewise a number of small earthen cups or vases taken from the catacombs.

"The whole collection is offered for sale and if the learned of the land, would devote their attention to them collectively, for they should not be separated with the assistance of the lights lately thrown upon the subject in France where it is supposed a key has been discovered to the language and figures we may anticipate many historical, domestic and other important facts relative to the ancient Egyptians."

Bal. Patriot.

The death of the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, has been viewed by many of our cotemporaries as an event fraught with important consequences. We are inclined to somewhat a different opinion. The treaty of the Holy Alliance is, it is true, a personal one between monarchs, having been signed by their own hands, which is unusual. Supposing that the new emperor Constantine should consider himself exonerated from the obligations of that compact, the policy of the compact itself is founded upon such strong reasons, in reference to the royal families of continental Europe, that even if the treaty of the Holy Alliance did not exist, it would be the interest of the crowned heads concerned, to adhere to the course which it inculcates. That treaty is, in effect, an agreement among the parties to it, for the preservation, by military force, if necessary, of regal prerogatives, in contempt of the claims of their subjects to political justice. The desire of the people of their respective dominions, for the enjoyment of rational liberty, is not less at this time than it was when the compact was formed; and it may be fairly presumed that the European sovereigns have lost none of their feeling for the perpetuation of the property of their kingdoms in their respective families. If, therefore, the emperor Constantine be of that despotic temper which has been ascribed to him, the treaty of the Holy Alliance will exactly suit him; and he will, it is most probable, continue the sanction of Russia to it.

Russian politics, in relation to Turkey, rest upon a basis totally different from that of the Holy Alliance. Pursuing the design of the empress Catharine, the court of St. Petersburg has constantly kept in view the acquisition of Constantinople, and perhaps a portion of the Turkish provinces in Europe. The main obstacle to Russian ambition, in that respect, is the jealousy of Austria France, and Great Britain. Austria fears an increase of Russian force on her frontiers:—France, as the bulwark of the independence of the south of Europe, is opposed to any further expansion of the formidable northern empire: & Great Britain cannot see with indifference the stride of the Russian colossus towards Asia Minor which, at no distant day, might induce another step towards India It is these high interests which hold the cabinet of St Petersburg in check and enable the Porte to resist the menacing encroachments of Russia. If Alexander, who was so popular with his subjects dared not venture on the enterprise, it is not likely that Constantine will do so.

The protection of the Greeks and their religion, is the pretence on which Russia has undertaken to interfere with the affairs of Turkey.—But Great-Britain, France and Austria, are not to be deceived by such a pretext. They know well that it is ambition, and not affection for the Greeks, or love of religion, that animates the court of St. Petersburgh in its controversies with the Divan The same motives prevail now as in the life-time of Alexander, for resisting the efficient interposition of Russia in Grecian affairs; and hence we expect no e from Constantine.—The Greeks will be left to struggle as heretofore We apprehend, indeed, that they are, at present, little competent to a prolongation of their struggle, especially since the safe arrival of the strong Egyptian squadron from Alexandria, with reinforcements for Ibrahim Pacha. Thus the hopes of the christian world, with respect to the independence of Greece, will have been baffled by a coincidence in the policy of certain European governments with that of the Moslem. The Greeks may obtain a qualified independence—to what extent we do not undertake to conjecture. Their cruel destiny reminds us of a remark of a French writer, who said that what is called policy, in the affairs of government, is a monster, with all eyes, and no bowels of compassion.

Capture of Montevideo—By a short arrival from the south, news was received that Montevideo was in the possession of the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, now the Eastern Province. The joy of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres was such, that they surrounded the house of the Brazilian Consul, at that place, and gave three cheers. Several Provinces in Brazil had sent in their deputies, and been received as independent States; in consequence of which, the Brazilian Consul had demanded his passports, and set out for Rio de Janeiro.—The provinces in the north of Brazil continue quiet. All the peasants and free blacks were pressed for soldiers, which they were sending to Rio de Janeiro. The whole country is in an unsettled state.

The London Morning Post, says that information has been received, which leaves no doubt of the fact that the Emperor Alexander was strangled.

As an instance of the excessive importations to England during the late rage for speculation, is mentioned that the ordinary annual consumption of Sherry Wine in England, is from 4,000 to 5,000 hogsheads, but in the past year, the imports had exceeded *twenty six* thousand.

If we were to credit accounts direct from Mexico and Columbia, preparations are making for the invasion of Cuba, and the attempt will be made before May next. Much will depend on the capacity of the chief who will command the expedition, but more on the harmony of the allies, whether success will attend the effort. If the object of the expedition is to give to Cuba a free, and liberal government, much shall we rejoice at the success of the enterprise—but if the object be mere conquest, and the gratification of military ambition, we shall have little cause of congratulation.—*Lou. State Gazette.*

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on, Monday, the appropriation for the expense of the Legislature was reduced from $115,000, to $100,000. A motion was made to re-consider the decision by which the bill concerning a convention was rejected, but was postponed till Wednesday last. The bill concerning contempts of courts was passed—115 to 62.—*Nat. Journal.*

We have conversed with a gentlemen who left Vera Cruz about two weeks ago. That city is represented to be in a flourishing condition Since the fall of the castle, the improvements that have been made for convenience and embellishment appear like the effect of magic.

Our informant states that a body of troops sailed from Vera Cruz early in January for campeachy, (as was reported)—but the destination of the force was generally believed to be Cuba and that they would rest on the Main until the sailing of the Columbian expedition.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Grampus.

"MATANZAS, Jan 22, 1829.

"We arrived this morning from a small Island on the banks, called Bird Key, where we went in search of some men wrecked there They had been cast away upwards of sixty days on this rock; and on our arrival we found they had all died except one negro, who was too weak to rise. Their only sustenance had been the blood of fish hawks for drink, and their flesh dried for meat; the situation being a barren and sharp rock, without any soil or vegetation. There were thirty six men cast on this rock, and you can form no idea of the horrid sight of thirty-five men lying dead, in a heap, one on the other, and the poor negro in the last extremities."—*Nat. Journal.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The death of the Emperor Alexander of Russia may be considered as one of the most interesting and important events that could happen to the political world. And although we shall not pretend to foretel what will certainly be the consequence of it, it is not difficult to imagine what some of those consequences may be.

Alexander was the head, the life, and soul of the "Holy Alliance." The Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, being greatly his inferiors in talents, as well as power, have been obliged to move in that association, entirely according to his will and pleasure. Being at the head of an immense empire, the character of which is millitary; being able at all times to command as many troops as he pleased, and those among the most hardy and devoted in the world; being also in the strictest sense of the term an absolute despot, he moved the mighty machine of his government in any direction and for any purpose that he pleased. To all these peculiar advantages, in our opinion, the added talents of a higher order. And above all, he was a man of business—he did not depend upon others—he managed his own affairs; planned, ordered, and controuled them as he saw fit. In such a situation and with such qualifications, it could not be otherwise than that he should possess unbounded weight and influence, and to a great measure the controul of surrounding nations.—That such has been his influence over the two powers above mentioned, there is no room to doubt. How far Prussia may have been satisfied under it, we have no means of knowledge. Frederick and Alexander, were nearly related by marriage—Prussia was rescued by Russia from ruin; and doubtless Frederick must so far have felt himself under great obligations to Alexander. And we know of no particular views of policy which Prussia has entertained, that have been interrupted or thwarted by the Holy Alliance.

With regard to Austria, we think the case is clearer. There is no doubt that the Emperor Francis has been jealous of the policy and power of the Emperor Alexander. Having had time and opportunity to recover, in some measure, from the exhaustion and degradation to which the nation was reduced by the French Revolution, it is altogether natural to suppose that the Austrian government would grow uneasy and restless, and feel a strong desire to throw off, as far as possible, the shackles which necessity originally induced them to submit to.—There are many reasons for believing that Austria has regarded with much jealousy the policy of Russia towards the Turks and Greeks. It must have been fully believed by the Austrian government, that Alexander intended first or last to drive off the Turks, and become possessed, by right of conquest, of their fine territories in Europe. Such an event would place Austria completely at the mercy of Russia, as it would bring the latter down to the Mediterranean, and place them in a situation to become one of the most maritime nations in the world. For a long distance, their borders would meet, and subject them to all the inconveniences which ordinarily arise from too close a neighbourhood of two large and ambitious nations.

Alexander's successor is his brother Constantine. We have ever heard but one opinion of his character. He is universally represented to be a man of different habits and manners, without talents morals, or valuable attainments of any kind. It is well known that his grandmother, the celebrated Empress Catharine, had always looked with eager desires after Constantinople, and that this grandson was named after the founder of that city, with the express intent that he should one day be the sovereign of it.

How far he may be qualified to execute this magnificent project, we have no other means of judging than the conclusions which are naturally formed from the opinion above expressed of his general character. Should he undertake to realize his grandmother's great scheme of aggrandizement, it is very clear to our understanding that the Holy Alliance, at once, will crumble to the dust, and the modern system of power in Europe be brought to an end.

Indeed, we think it scarcely possible that the present confederation against the independence, as well as improvement and melioration of nations, can last for many years. The cement which held it together is dissolved, and there is no property left in it that will supply its place. Even Great Britain if she has any particular feelings in favour of the Greeks, if she wishes their independence, will feel herself less embarrassed about the manner of expressing them in some decisive and efficacious manner, than if Alexander were still at the head of the Holy Alliance, and the Autocrat of Constitutional Europe.

From the London Times.

PERKINS' STEAM GUN.

The neighbourhood of Mr. Perkins' safety steam engine manufactory near the Regents' Park, was on Tuesday thrown into great consternation by some tremendous reports, arising from the discharge of his steam gun Since a fatal accident, which occurred several months ago, where a lady threw herself from a gig, in consequence, as it was at the time incorrectly supposed, of her horse having taken fright at the prodigious noise made by the steam gun, that terrific engine of destruction had not been permitted to be discharged by the individuals belonging to Mr. Perkins' concern. On Tuesday morning however, soon after eight o'clock, patrols, were observed stationed on all the roads leading towards the manufactory, accompanied by men with placards on boards, warning all passengers on horseback or in carriages to go through the Regent's Park, instead of proceeding by the high road leading in front of the manufactory. Soon after nine numbers of military officers, in carriages and on horseback, alighted at the manufactory.—They were soon followed by the Duke of Wellington, and immediately afterwards the discharge of steam, which had been previously occasional, and of comparatively slight force, commenced with a continued roar, resembling the loudest thunder we ever heard. The group of eminent persons then assembled consisted of his Grace the Master General of the Ordnance, and his Staff, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Judge Advocate General, and many military officers of the highest rank; together with a Committee of Artillery and Engineer Officers, who, it appeared, had been officially appointed by the Duke of Wellington to examine into the merits of this wonderful specimen of human ingenuity and destructive power. The discharge of steam now became almost incessant for two hours during which, its incalculable force and astonishing rapidity in discharging balls excited amazement and admiration in all present. At first the balls were discharged at short intervals, in imitation of artillery firing, against an iron target, at the distance of 35 yards. Such was the force with which they were driven, that they were completely shattered to atoms. In the next experiment the balls were discharged at a frame of wood, and they actually passed through 11 one inch planks of the hardest deal, placed at a distance of an inch from each other.—Afterwards they were propelled against an iron plate one fourth of an inch thick, and at the very first trial the ball passed through it. On all hands this was declared to be the utmost effort of force that gunpowder could exert Indeed we understand that this plate had been brought specially from Woolwich, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative force of steam and gunpowder. The pressure of steam employed to effect this wonderful force, we learn on inquiry, did not at first exceed 65 atmospheres, or 900 lbs. to the square inch; and it was repeatedly stated by Mr. Perkins that the pressure might be carried even to 200 atmospheres with perfect safety. Mr. Perkins then proceeded to demonstrate the rapidity with which muskets balls might be projected by its agency.—To effect this he screwed on to the gun barrel a tube filled with balls, which, falling down by their own gravity into the barrel, were projected, one by one, with such extraordinary velocity as to demonstrate that, by means of a succession of tubes, filled with balls, fixed in a wheel (a model of which was exhibited,) nearly one thousand balls per minute might be discharged. In subsequent discharges or volleys, the barrel, to which is attached a moveable joint, was given a lateral direction, and the balls perforated a plank nearly twelve feet in length. Thus, if opposed to a regiment in line the steam gun might be made to act from one of its extremities to the other. A similar plank was afterwards placed in a perpendicular position, and, in like manner, there was a stream of shot holes from the top to the bottom. It is thus proved that the steam gun has not only the force of gunpowder, but also admits of any direction being given to it. But what seemed to create most surprise was the effects of a volley of balls discharged against the brick wall by the side of the target. They absolutely dug a hole of considerable dimensions in the wall, and penetrated almost one half through its thickness. We heard several officers declare their belief that, had the balls been made of iron instead of lead, they would have actually made a breach through it—the wall was 18 inches thick.

PERKINS' STEAM GUN.

On publishing the account of this wonderful machine, for which see foreign news, the New York Post remarks—"The success of our countryman Perkins, appears no longer to admit of doubt. Under the head of foreign news will be found an account of an experiment made by the inventer of the tremendous power of steam in an engine of his own manufacture. The greatest difficulty which Mr. Perkins has contended with, but has now overcome, was the formation of a generator of sufficient strength.—This obstruction eliminated, there appears to be no longer any question as to its complete success, and Mr. Perkins in one point of view, may be considered a benefactor to mankind. An end must now be put to sieges of towns, for what possibility is there of approaching a place defended by a machine which would destroy every thing within its reach in a moment.—Too cumbrous for transportation with an army, as a means of attack, and too powerful for resistance, it must remain forever a perfect security from invasion. Should the invention prove applicable to the propulsion of vessels, navigation on the ocean will also undergo an entire change; in a word, the utmost stretch of speculation as to the application of this power, can hardly be considered extravagant."—*Balt Patriot.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—We understand that a Mr. Kay of Preston, has invented a mode of spinning by machinery, which bids fair to work a complete revolution in the linen manufacture, and to give this country advantages in the manufacture which it has not hitherto possessed. We are not acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Kay's invention, but we are informed on very good authority, that from an inferior description of flax, and with very little hackling, he is enabled to spin 200's yarn without difficulty. Some idea may be formed of the value of this discovery, when it is known that the price of linen yarn of this degree of fineness, in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, where it is used for the manufacture of the finest thread lace, is about 1,200 francs, (or nearly *l.* 50 sterling,) per pound weight. We understand that instead of heckling his flax, Mr. Kay steeps it in a liquid that dissolves the glutinous matter by which the fibres are connected together, and thus, without injuring the strength of the flax, he gives it a degree of fineness which is not attainable by any other process. He has, we believe, secured his invention by a patent; and several cotton spinners at Preston have paid considerable sums for the privilege of exercising it.

Manchester (Eng) Guardian.

A letter to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated Hamburg Dec. 16, after announcing the death of Alexander says—"Constantine has been excluded from the Throne, by an ukase of Alexander, because he married a Polish Countess, and his brother Nicholas appointed as successor to the Throne. This is published in the Court Almanac for 1826, for the first time.

The Almanac of Berlin states that the Grand Duke Nicholas is the successor to Alexander; the same is stated in the Royal Prussian Calender.—These works are subjected to a rigorous censorship, and, says the London Times, are entitled to undoubted credit. Later accounts state that the Grand Duke Constantine, has been proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias.—*Bal. Patriot*

Accounts from the South represent the ravages of disease, known here in a milder form by the name of influenza, to have been very extensive Whole families are prostrated by it, and many have died of it. In some of the parishes near Charleston, it has universally prevailed, and has been particularly fatal to the people of color. In one village, we have heard, eight persons died of the disease, in a single day. Language is scarcely strong enough to represent the distress on some of the plantations, where, white or black there is not one individual able to help another.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Accident.—We learn by the Paragen, that the Ramapo had burst her boiler, by which accident two or three of the hands were severely scalded The Fort Adams way towing the Ramapo down.

Lou. Advertiser.

A letter published in yesterday's Journal du commerce dated Tampico, January 8, states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, and promulgated at Tampico and at the other ports, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries, which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever.

Lou. Advertiser.

Answer to inquiries in Cili—A correspondent in your last paper inquires for the best and most expeditious cure for the colic." I have repeatedly tried a simple remedy, which is almost instantaneous in its effects in common cases. It is about half a gill of Holland gin, a small portion of ginger and a small quantity of hot water taken internally.

I have a servant, who is frequently attacked with this painful disorder, and who uses the gin and not water without the ginger. He was attacked yesterday morning, so violently, that the perspiration rolled from him as if he had been at the severest exercise in the warmest weather.—He took a small quantity of the gin and hot water and was perfectly relieved in four or five minutes.

Whereupon this subject it may be well to mention a remedy for the above disorder in horses, which has been tried with success in this neighborhood. Take a piece of chalk the size of a walnut, pound it fine, and put it into a quart bottle filled with the strongest cider vinegar, shake the ingredients, and immediately drench the animal therewith. It will act as a purgative in the course of a few minutes.—Yours respectfully,

J. M. K.

Belleair, Md. 8th Nov. 1825

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR A FELON.

Take a piece of Rock Salt, about the size of a butternut, wrap it in a green cabbage leaf, (it to be had, if not, in brown wet paper; lay it on hot embers, and cover it as you would roast an onion—after about 20 minutes take it out, and powder it as fine as possible. Take hard soap and mix the powdered salt with so much of the soap that it will make a salve. If the soap has but little turpentine in it, as may be known by the smell, then add a little turpentine, but if the soap smells pretty strong of the turpentine, none need be added. Apply the salve when made in the part affected by the Felon, and it will in a few hours (and sometimes in a few minutes) totally destroy the Felon, and remove all pain. If the Felon has suppurated or has got matter in it, after the pain is removed, it must be healed as other sores are.

Winyaw Intel.

One evening at Button's coffee-house, Pope, (who was remarkably crooked,) and a set of literati, poring over a manuscript of the Greek poet Aristophanes, found a passage they could not understand. A young officer, who stood by the fire, begged that he might be permitted to look at the passage. 'Do!' says Mr Pope, sarcastically, 'by all means, satisfy the young gentleman's curiosity.' The officer considering a while, said there only wanted a note of interrogation to make the passage intelligible. Piqued at being out done by a red coat, 'I pray,' says Mr Pope, 'what is a note of interrogation?' The youth replied. 'It is a little crooked thing that asks questions.

Olive Branch.

The Pensacola Gazette, of the 14th ult. announces their arrival there of Colonel Wool Inspector of the United States' Army, on the 12th, in company with the Duke of SAXE-WEIMAR They visited Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, and were to leave Pensacola for Mobile, on the 14th ult. The Duke reached Mobile on the 17th ult and sailed next day for New Orleans.—*Nat. Journal.*

HARTFRD. (CON.) JAN. 30

Fire—On wednesday night last, fire was cried and the place was found to be a dwelling house in east Hartford, owned by Mr Samuel Kellogg, jun. and generally known by the name of the old ferry house. It stood detached from any other building about half way between the river and the nearest street. It was inhabited by sundry poor families, and in it was stored a large quantity of books principally Browns family Bibles, and the works of Josephus, in numbers. The house burned with great rapidity, and nothing of any consequence was saved. Mr. Kellogg took his houseless tenants to his own dwelling, and was busy employed the next morning in collecting old clothes and money, and any thing else that could be of service to them. Of the amount of property in the house we have not been informed. Conjectures vary from six hundred to two and even three thousand dollars.—There was something splendid in the appearance of this fire, and as nothing could be done to stop it, every body had leisure to look on. Its effect, as it blazed to one mass of fire upon the ground that was covered with snow, and upon the trees that were loaded with sleet—upon the bridge, the river, the roofs and steeples of Hartford, and upon the dark line of spectators that crowded the banks, made it as Lord Byron says of a battle,

"a goodly sight to see—
For one who has no friend no brother there."

[*Mirror.*

In the New York Senate of Monday last, Mr Wright submitted for consideration two resolutions—the first, declaratory of the sense of the legislature, that the President and Vice President of the United States should be elected by a direct vote of the people by districts and the second declaring that the General Government has no constitutional power to appropriate the funds of the Union for the construction of roads and canals, &c. and recommending an amendment to the constitution, more clearly defining the powers Congress upon the subject.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—On Monday, the 5th instant, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 3d reading—Yeas 31, Nays, none.

A large and valuable *Cotton Factory*, containing five thousand spindles, and owned Almy, Brown, and Slaters, in Slatersville, Smithfield, R. I. was consumed by fire, on Wednesday morning last. The loss is estimated at 80,000 dollars; no part of the property was insured. The fire, it is supposed, was occasioned by a furnace erected for warming the factory.

One Cent Reward

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth instant, an apprentice boy to the Taiforing business by the name of

WILLIAM BARRETT.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.

ISHAM REDDY.

Versailles, Feb. 6th, 1826.—6-3t*

Washington Hall.

ASA WILCUS,

HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House it said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.

Nov. 5th, 1825.—30-3m

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 24 1826.

The Mail was robbed between Baton Rouge and Lafourche, on the night following the 14th ult by *Henry Bainbridge Cox*, who was employed to carry the mail. A reward of $200 is offered for the apprehension of Cox.

In an English paper of Dec 25, it is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine setting at defiance all decency, had actually declared war against the Turks, and had ordered a force to march immediately to the Turkish frontier. This story was not generally credited, but the disposition of the New Emperor being so decidedly opposed to the views of his deceased brother doubts have naturally been excited as to the continuance of the policy heretofore pursued by the Russian Government.

The Chesepeak and Ohio Canal Bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania; in the Senate by an unanimous vote, and in the house of Representatives by a handsome majority.

Italian papers state that the celebrated *Bergami* who was so conspicuous in the train of the late queen of England, has been lately sued by William Austin (the adopted, if not the real son of the queen) for all the real property which the queen had bestowed on him. *Bergami* it is said is now residing at Pessaro, in great affluence.

The Senate of Pennsylvania have almost unanimously adopted resolutions approving the President's recommendation in relation to the Congress at Panama.

COMMUNICATED.

BIRTH DAY CELEBRATION.

The 22nd of February was celebrated in this place with more than usual spirit. According to arrangements previously announced, the Lexington Artillery Cadets commanded by Capt Pike and the Lexington Light Infantry commanded by Capt West with several officers in uniform assembled at the University at 11 o'clock. There they met the Union Philosophical and Whig Societies, and Medical Class of Transylvania, and after an oration from Mr. Parker of the Whig society, were formed in procession with such citizens as attended, and moved to the Methodist Episcopal church. There an oration was delivered by James O. Harrison Esq at the request of the Lexington Light Infantry company From thence the procession moved to the Episcopal church where an oration was delivered by Mr. Waller Redd of the U P society of Transylvania. The procession was then conducted to the College green, where the military corps separated from the rest of the procession, and were shortly afterwards dismissed. A Federal salute of 13 guns were fired at day light from the Artillery of the Cadets. Of the merits of the orations delivered on the occasion, it would be unnecessary to say any thing to those who heard them. They gave general satisfaction to crowded audiences, and were highly creditable to the orators.

Mr Lynch prepared a dinner for the troops, which did him credit. The following toasts were drank on the occasion, General M'Calla acting as President assisted by Col Beard and Major M'Lear.

TOASTS.

1 The memory of Washington

2 The departed and surviving heroes and sages of the revolution,

3 The Army and Navy of the United States,

4 The President and heads of departments of the general government

5 The constitution of the United States.—"May it be perpetual."

6 Ex Presidents of the United States.—The pride and boast of freedom,

7 Our sister republicks of the Western Hemisphere.—May the Congress of Panama erect a "Holy Allieoce" in favour of Liberty, worthy of such a name,

8 The "Holy Allience," falsely so called, of Europe.—May the death of Alexander its head be auspicious to the hope of liberty throughout the world,

9 The gallant and suffering Greeks.—We cannot if we would forget their claims on our sympathy.—May constantine the 1st of Russia "fulfil the destiny of his name" and march in "quick time" to the gates of Constantinople.

10 The first settlers of Kentucky—We this day enjoy the blessings which were gained by their unsurpassed enterprise perseverance and valour,

11 The hunters of Kentucky—Always ready to raise the rifle—thrust the bayonet or point the cannon, in defence of "Beauty and Booty."

12 The heroes of the 42d Regiment, Kentucky Militia who fell at Raisin, Mississinway, and Fort Meigs—Though their remains rest far from their native soil, and among strangers yet will their valour, and patriotism be as freshly remembered by their countrymen as though sculptured on marble or graven on brass,

13 The fair of Kentucky—Our mothers, sisters wives and sweet-harts, tender ties that bind us to, our country.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Adjt. S D M'Cullough—Henry Clay and old Kentuck forever!

By Gen M'Calla—Perkins's steam gun, which sends balls swifter than lightning, with a report louder than thunder, and a thousand in a minute; Would that the Greeks had a thousand of them worked by AMERICAN ENGINEERS,

By Wm N Young—May those who refuse to celebrate this day, never know the benefits of whiskey tobacco and bacon,

By Capt A Stephens—The 8th of January 1815 when a handfull of western undisciplined militia made a host of British *invincibles, invisible.*

By John F Anderson Esq—The chevalier Paul Jones—The man who first raised the flag of independent America on the ocean, should not be forgotten on this day,

By Mr S Robert—General Charles Scott—A name, dear to ever Kentuckian.

By Lieut Joseph Logan—Transylvania University—May the next Legislature give it that patronage that its situation requires,

By Mr Farra—The three orators of the day, Judge Transylvania by her fruit.

By J O Harrison Esq. The memory of the gallant Hart,

By Mr I T Cavins. The memory of Daviess, Hart, Platt and other heroes who fell in the late war; May they never be forgotten in the hearts of their countrymen.

By Mr Peter Hull. The Ottoman Porte, May they have a speedy removal to the present residence of Alexander of Rusia,

By Dr Whitney Short illness and fatal terminations to the balance of the "Holy Alliance.

By Maj M'Lear. The memory of General Geo, Trotter, he was generous, patriotic and brave,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in one of the Atlantic states to his friend in Kentucky, dated

——— JANUARY 23, 1826.

"SIR —On the subject of the Governor's message I am at a loss for language to express my admiration of its force and overpowering strength, especially in the purpose for which it was designed! What astonishment and dismay must have been produced among his adversaries! I do actually call it one of the greatest *state papers* that has made its appearance in a quarter of a century, and my great amazement is, that it makes no more noise among the republicans throughout the union than it does; it can only be accounted either upon the ground that the zeal and interest which formed and kept that party together have disappeared and they can not again be aroused to their former exertions, or it is owing to the unfortunate situation in which the Governor has been placed by the still more unfortunate act of his son."

One remark I will venture in relation to this preclusion, that if it had sprung from the pen of Adams or Clinton it would have wrung through every paper and been pamphleted and hand billed in every state in the Union. This operation of mine on the merits of this message is by no means the result of enthusiasm arising from a coincidence of opinion on many of the subjects to which it refers, nor is it an account of any peculiar partiality for the character of the Governor himself. For to tell you the truth my prejudices have been the other way; so far as an imperfect knowledge of your dispute could produce any."

From the Constitutionel of Tuesday, December 20.

"AUGSBURG, Dec 15.

Accounts from Napoli di Romania states, that the Greek Senate having convoked all the polemarchs and captains to consult them in the present state of affairs, one of the French officers who served under the banners of the Greeks made the following speech to the assembly:

"Gentlemen—You have but two ways to take, either you must call all the nation to arms, the Senate at the head, and fight to the last gasp for liberty, or you must throw yourselves at the feet of your tyrants, and resume your old chains. In the first case, all the Philhellenes will join you to conquer or die under the standards of the Cross; in the second, permit us to return to our own country to bewail the misfortunes of Greece."

"This discourse had such an effect on the minds of all the auditors, that it was resolved upon the spot to take arms, and march against the enemy."

"The Turks of Bulgaria, Macedonia and Rumelia, obey the orders of the Sultan, which enjoins them to remain embodied during the winter; but the Albanians, who are the Seraskier's best troops, return in detachments to their own homes."

☞ No part of the United States is advancing more rapidly in population and wealth than Florida The acting governor of the territory, in his recent message to the legislature, states that in Tallahassee, the capital (which a year since was a wilderness,) 160 acres of land have been sold within a few months for nearly $35,000, and that already 100 houses are erected or in a course of erection With a view to increase the prosperity of the territory, the governor recommends a resolution inviting General La Fayette to visit the country during the ensuing autumn and winter, and to take up his abode on the estate which was granted him by Congress. The governor also recommends the passing of a law exempting all the property of the General from taxation during his natural life.

☞ We have been informed, says the *Freeman's Journal*, that Iron Bedsteads are manufactured in several foundaries in Pennsylvania, and are sold in Philadelphia. They have been adopted for use in the hospitals, and have been found to answer an excellent purpose, their principle advantages over those of wood, are, their durability, beauty, their light weight in case of removal, and, above all, their freedom from bugs, worms &c: We should not be surprised to see them in general use in the course of a few years

☞ Among the Florida productions, which merit notice, the last Pensacola paper points out to us a Vegetable Wax, which is made from a plant, which grows luxuriantly on the poorest soil of the territory. This wax is said to be of the best quality for the manufacture of candles: The Red Bay Wood, or Florida Mahogany, is indigenous, and is said to have been made up into Cabinet Furniture; and equals in beauty, the finest imported mahogany, except in color, which is not so dark; but this is a fault that age will cure.

☞ The Georgetown, (S C) Gazette of the 13th instant says that the boiler of the steamboat Pee Dee, bursted on her way from there to Cheraw, and killed a white and black man.

☞ An act to incorporate the Mexico Atlantic Company of Georgia, passed the legislature of that state at its last session: The Company is authorized to create a capital stock of $2,000,000 by subscription in shares of 200 dollars: The object of the company is to connect the waters of the Atlantic in that state, with those of the Gulf of Mexico, by canals and rail ways.

State Journal.

Resignation of a lucrative office.—We understand that the Post office at Nashville which Mr. Curry resigns is worth $2000 per annum, he has filled it about 25 years affording the greatest satisfaction to the community.

POST OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Feb. 14, 1826.

Col. Wilson—Deeming it a duty which I owe to the citizens of Nashville and vicinity, to inform them of my intention of resigning the office of Post Master, I would wish through your paper to say to them, that my resignation will be sent on by the Sunday's, or at furthest by the next Wednesday's mail

In retiring from an office which I have so long occupied, I would be doing injustice to my feelings was I to refrain from expressing my grateful acknowledgements for the continued confidence manifested towards me, which alone has rendered tolerable the burthens of an office of incessant and laborious duties, and of the greatest responsibility—Carrying with me those feelings, impressed by a sense of the kind indulgence of my fellow-citizens, and a consciousness of having ever endeavoured to deserve their confidence, I shall have the consolation to look back with complacency on nearly the fourth of a century devoted to their service.

ROBT B. CURRY.

The Mexican government has under consideration an extensive plan of public education for the Mexican union. In his recent message, President Victoria remarks with complacency, that branches of moral and physical science are now generally taught there, which the pusillanimity of the Spanish administration proscribed.

The Message contains the following paragraph:

"Although, as yet, the connexion of the two seas by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, by means of a canal, is problematical, all doubt has vanished with respect to the facility of opening short and very good roads for the trade of the world. The expedition which the government sent thither, has returned with a confirmation of that point, and having accomplished its purposes for the most part."

The respective constitutions of the several Mexican states have been found to be nicely consistent with the general system —*Nat. Gaz.*

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst Mr. WILLIAM BRADLEY of Franklin County to Miss MANALA KIRKPATRICK of Harrison County.

DIED.—On the 9th January, in Mexico, Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, late of the Amry of the United States.

As the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has revived, the prices current of such articles as the country generally are interested it will no doubt be agreeable to most of our readers. The following is copied from *Wites* Price current of tee 4th inst.

NEW-ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT,

FEBRUARY 4, 1826.

Bagging Scotch, hemp		yd	23,	24	plenty
	Kentucky,		22	23	
Bale rope	Ken	lb	8	9	nominal
	Northern,		10	asked	
Beef up country, mess		bbl	9.00	10,00	retail
	Prime		8.00		
Bacon,	Hams	lb	8	9	dull
	Sides		6	7	
Butter,	Goshen		25	scarce	
	Western		10	15	plenty
Coffee, Havana Green			18,	18¾	sales
St Domingo			17	scarce	
Cordage			9	10	nominal
Cheese American good			10	11	sales
Cider		bbl	2.00	3,00	nominal
Fish, Herrings box			75	80	sales
Salmon			18 00	19,00	sales
Mackerel	No 1		5.25		scarce
	No 2		4.00		sales
	No 3		3.00		
Cod, dry		bx	1.25	2,00	sales
Flour, 1st quality		bbl	5,25		sales
Hides, dried		lb	11	11½	sales
salted			10	10½	
Lard			8¼		sales
Molasses, on plantation		gal		20	asked
Pork, mess, inspected		bbl	11,00	12,00	plenty
prime	do		10,00		and
cargo			8,50	9,00	dull
Pepper		lb	18	19	scarce
Rice		100	3,50	4,00	small sales
Sugar, La. on plantation		lb	6¼	6	sales
in th city			6¾	7	retail
Loaf			18	21	plenty
Lump				17	scarce
Soap, American No 1			8	8	small
No 2			6	6¼	sales
Whiskey		gal	26	27	dull
Tobacco, 1s quality		lb	6		
2nd	do		5		sales
⋈ & suspended			4		
Tallow, American			8	9	scarce
Twine, seine			38	42	dull
sewing			25		
Wax, Bees.			32	33	sales

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,

The Speeches OF HENRY CLAY,

In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of his public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively diffused our reputation. To his *Speeches* in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past,—acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imperishable monument to the magnanimity of his principles, the vigor of his intellect, the accuracy of his judgment, and the splendour of his genius.

It is greatly to be deplored, that no memorials of these instructive and splendid effusions of natural genius and cultivated talents are to be found, except in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which few have preserved, and which are now inaccessible to the great mass of society. Believing that these excellent speeches are worthy of preservation and that the public participate in our opinion we have resolved to undertake their publication, in a form more convenient for general use, and better calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr Clay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can never be read without instruction and delight by the politicians of our country, even after many succeeding generations shall have passed away.

1 In support of our limits of Louisiana to the Perdido—1810.
2 On the renewal of the Bank Charter—1811.
3 On the bill to raise an additional Military Force—1811.
4 Increase of the Navy—1812.
5 On the New Army bill—1813.
6 On the Seminole War—1813.
7 On the proposition to recognize Buenos Ayres and South America—1818.
8 On the Tariff—1820.
9 Outfit of Ministers to South America—1820.
10 On the Spanish Treaty—1820.
11 In support of an American System for the protection of Industry—1724.
12 On internal Improvements—1824
13 On the Greek Revolution—1824

We cannot doubt but that the public will extend a liberal patronage to the proposed work, and we pledge ourselves that no pains shall be spared on our part, to render it entirely worthy of their approval.

TERMS.

This work will be neatly printed on a new type and the best paper that can be procured in the Western country: It will contain between 400 and 500 pages octavo, and the price to subscribers will be $2, specie, per copy, well bound and lettered, and A PORTRAIT of Mr Clay:

Persons who hold subscription papers will please forward a list of the names, and retain the subscription papers for further subscriptions, by the 20th of April, to *A G Hodges, or Joseph G Norwood,* (publishers,) Lexington, Ky.

☞ Persons who will obtain and become responsible for ten subscribers, shall receive the eleventh copy gratis:

Lexington, Feb. 15, 1826:

Printers throughout the United States will confer a favor on the publishers, by giving the above a few insertions;

Subscriptions received at this office;

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first monday in March next.

☞ Tuition fees will be in gold or silver.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin'l.

February 22 1826—3-tf

☞ Sale of Land and Slaves.

ON the 18th day of March, 1825, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Sale, 34 acres of Land and 7 slaves; The property will be sold at 12 months credit, bond and approved security required, payable in Gold and Silver; Sale to take place on the Land, which is situated five miles from Lexington on the Hickman road, by the place where Nancy Pettit lives; Sale made in obedience to a decree of the Fayette circuit court, and title indisputable; HARRY PETTIT;

February 23, 1826 3 3t *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bridges deceased are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as no further indulgence can be given: and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for their payments.

ELIZABETH BRIDGES, *Adm'rx.*

February, 2 5th 1825. 8-3t

Broke away

FROM [illegible] Lafayette was there a likely

Sorrel Horse,

about fifteen hands and a half high, long main and tail, four years old, resemble the Hamiltonian breed, very tough a natural trotter. Any person bringing said horse to me, or giving such information so that I can get him shall be well rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber living near Sublets ferry Woodford County February 17th 1826.

JAMES DUFUY.

8—3t

STOLEN.

ON the night of February 4th from the subscriber in Lexington a BRIGHT BAY MARE, with heavy main and tail, barefoot, remarkable for carrying her tail on one side I will give the sum of 10 dollars to any person returning the mare or giving me such information as will enable me to get her again.

DEAN CARTER.

Living with Col. Mead, Jessamine county.

Feb. 17, 1826—7-3*

State of Kentucky,

Jessamine Circuit Set. October Term 1825.

Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis,
Devisees & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd. complainants.

AGAINST

William Jones and wife and others defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jinkins, and Milly his wife, Peter Hardiway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison jr. James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Baker Pegram, and Mary his wife Peter M. Hardiway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gillam and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfriend and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. Therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.

7—9t.

SIGN OF *THE* AMERICAN *EAGLE.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented that large and commodious stand as a TAVERN at the lower end of Main street, adjoining Montmollin and Donoho's Brewery; there is an excellent Stable attached to the house, besides two out lots suitable for Waggon Yards, which will enable him to accommodate all those who will do him the favour to call on him.

JOHN BUZZARD.

Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826.—6-3t*

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Store house, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by [illegible] Anderson.

Lexington, January [illegible] 1826— 1-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices: orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO.

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

☞ LOOK AT THIS!!!

AS the subscriber, is determined to collect all his debts, that can be recovered by law, before he brings out any more goods, he requests all those indebted to him to call very shortly and pay them off, which will save expences, and greatly accommodate both the debtor and creditor In the mean time, the undesigned will sell the goods on hand very low, by wholesale or retail, for CASH.

ALEX. PARKER

JAMES SHANNON, *Late of Wheeling, Va.*

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25-tf.

The Subscriber

HAVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman has, and will keep A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail: likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will, about the last of April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.

SAM. COOLIDGE.

Main Cross Street.

Lex. February 1st 1826—5-tf

STEAM FOUNDERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "*THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDERY*" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wool Carding Factory on Water-Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice

WOOL CARDING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.

He will also furnish the WROUGHT IRON [illegible] and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it

☞ CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & PEWTER.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1826—2-tf.

NOTICE.

I WANT to hire immediately, by the year, three or four

NEGRO BOYS,

from 12 to 14 years of age: those who have worked in Cotton Factories will be prefered—I also want to purchase a few sheets of Coarse Cards, about No. 24 or 25. their having been in use, will be no objection to them.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

February 10 1826—6-3t

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Set. November Term 1825.

Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife and Saml. Mars & Jane his wife Comp'ts } *In Ch'y*
against
John M'Clure and Wm. Griffith, Def'ts }

This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Def't Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered by the Court that unless the said Def't Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorised News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest,

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.

Payne & Frazer, Attornies for Compt's.

Feorauary 3 1826—5-9w

Col Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts holden in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr Mayes has taken possession of the room late occupied by col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office, and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him.. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

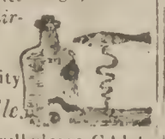
Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty Barrels of

SHIRA'S first quality

Porter, Beer & Ale.



Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle

GABRIEL REED.

February 3d, 1826.—5-tf

YOUNG EAGLE

WILL Stand the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strode's road leading from Legington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack

SANCHO,

kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place. P. D.

January 9th 1826—2-tf

TO RENT.

FOR the present year, a WOODLAND PASTURE, of about 300 acres, on the farm of the late Col. Innes. The principal part of pasture is well set in grass; enclosed with a good fence, and has never failing stock water Application will be made to the subscriber before the 10th of March.

CALEB J. SANDERS.

Feb. 12, 1826—7-3t*

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Quinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDERY, AND

Grocery [illegible] Store.

FRESH TEAS.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz.

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—*ALSO,*—

GROCERIES.

TEA,	RICE,	MUSTARD,
COFFEE,	PEPPER,	INDIGO,
SUGAR,	ALSPICE,	STARCH,
CHOCOLATE,	HONEY,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	CINNAMON,	SOAP,
FIGS,	SALTS,	CANDLES,

Spanish and Common *CIGARS,*
TOBACCO,
Spermacetti *OIL* for *LAMPS,*
London Madeira, in Bottles,
Sherry Wine,
Domestic Wine,
Cherry Bounce, two kinds,
French Brandy,
RUM,
Old Peach Brandy,
Old Whisky,
Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon,

LIQUORS.

LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superiur to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

☞ Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmiths business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1-tf

For Sale or Rent,

A SMALL two story House on Mulberry street pleasantly situated, there are a parlour, Kitchen and pantry, on the lower story and three bed rooms on the Second Story, with convenient Cellars and Smoke house &c.—also a good Garden enquire of

WILLIAM MACBEAN.

January 5 1826—1-tf

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW;

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in *Spasmodic Asthma* it is singularly efficacious A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending [illegible] disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825:, Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge. (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stereo or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M WEDDERLD, Druggist, Cleaveland——— PRAT and BEACH, Druggists Buffalo——O & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus——GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.——and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses, Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

POET'S CORNER.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO MELANCHOLY.

Grave, old acquaintance, 'tis in vain,—
I cannot separate the twain;
'Tis unavailing to complain.
Of thy attention;
For thou, throughout my life hast been,
A close companion.

In youth when I but little knew,
Of care—when troubles were but few,
'Twas then methinks, I first saw you
In sables clad;
My mirth was banish'd and I grew
Depress'd and sad.

From that time forward, oft I've seen,
Thy uncouth form, ill-favor'd queen,
For thine is a most hideous mien
By none admired;
Ten thousand times at least I've been
Of it quite tired.

Than for the last ten years at least,
Tho' not immediately prest
To visit me;
For I have oft-times been distrest,
Thy form to see.

For sometimes, when I feel quite gay,
And cheerfully would pass away,
With friends a happy, social day,
Thou hast intruded
Thy hated company on me,
Which joy precluded.

Then, Melancholy grave, away!
Intrusious vile, have had their day,
Surely, thou canst among the gay,
Enjoy thy leisure,
And I will praise thee in a lay,
Of joy and pleasure.

February, 6, 1826, OSCAR.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."
SCRIPTURE.

Sometime ago I went untn
Tho church; to hear a sermon preach'd on charity,
Thinks I to help the poor
I'll give an eighteenpence, or more,
For helping poor folks now's a rarity.

The text, I recollect it word for word,
Who giveth to the poor lends to the Lord,
The parson said, "God is your surety,
He'll pay you back; he's good security,
And you no doubt will get a just reward."

The Sermon was impressive and sincere,
The style expressive, and a tear
Fell from some eyes to hear of human woe;
The fear of widows without bread,
Orphans, no place to lay their head,
Many put in their "mites," as this will show.

In counting o'er the money there were found
Old Lottery tickets, rags and tin cut round,
Those who unto the Lord those things have lent.
He no doubt will
Pay off their Bill
And give them cent per cent. TIM.

Miscellaneous.

FROM MY RIDICULE, Z.

"Nothing so true as what you once let fall,
'Most women have no character at all."

Have ever thought there was nothing less true than this celebrated couplet of Mr Pope: it has much smartness and but little justice.—Lucretia, Cornelia, Joan of Arc, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Lady Jane Grey, Mrs. Siddons, Hannah More, Madame de Stael,—had they no characters at all? Look through the pages of history and the volumes of female biography; is there a woman celebrated in either who has no character! View private life in all its recesses, are not the good and bad passions, virtues and vices, heroic qualities and strongly marked lines of character, as conspicuous in the female sex as in the other! Cast your eye into the chambers of sickness, and see the unabated tenderness and patient affections, that alleviate the pangs of disease and administer comfort and relief, and say if women have no character there! Behold the angels of charity employed in diminishing the sum of human ignorance and misery, and tell me if the zeal perseverance and success displayed by these female philanthropists, indicate no traits of character! Consider the thousand examples of unalterable female attachment and the innumerable and almost inconceivable sacrifices it has made for men beloved; is there no character shown in this particular! Reverse the picture a little, and ask those men who are unhappy at home, if their wives have no character! Had Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, no character! I will abide by the decision of any of those amiable husbands, called "hen-pecks," and if they agree with Mr Pope, I will give up my opinion. What is termed habit may have another cause; it is a Habits result from feelings principles and accidental occurrencies. To the influence of these, women are peculiary subject, by reason of their greater degree of sensibility. The sphere indeed in which their lives operate is confined and limited, now seldom moving but in domestic scenes, and in the drawing rooms of fashion. How often do we behold all the virtues and graces of character exhibited by the respectable matrons, who preside with dignity over their families! How often have we seen misfortune and affliction reverse their affairs and draw forth the noblest traits of character! Sometimes too we see termagants in all the terrible energy of their majesty; and sometimes the sullen obstinacy of unbish tempers. Perverseness and instability often poison domestic happiness; and when a women is bad, the proverb says that she has a most decided character.

In ball-rooms character is no less eminently displayed. Go into one of these circles of fashion, and you will find all the varieties of passion exhibited— The love of distinction shows itself in a thousand ways. Ambition operates with as much intenseness as money politicians. One young lady courts notice by her forward manners; another by a towering head-dress; a third by the elegance and variety of her ward robe; a fourth by most superb pearls and jewels; a fifth by *vanity*; a sixth by loud talk and laughter; a seventh by dancing like opera girls, an eighth by always taking the lead in the cotillions; and as many different methods. Envy and ill nature also often discover themselves in these scenes of gaiety. The whispering breeze of scandal and malignity often creeps along the benches when the wallflowers are paraded; and many go to these places but to observe, exaggerate and defame. Notwomen in a ball-room are more alike in character than in dress; and at different parties different traits of character open themselves in the same woman, and with as much variety as their drapery. Let us then not sacrifice sense to sound, nor believe in a witty remark, merely because it is clothed in smart expression.

EUTERPEAD.

FROM THE LONG BOX.

CAUSE OF, AND CURE FOR, HARD TIMES.

I profess myself to be an honest farmer: for I can say, that no man could ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see with great grief, that all the country is afflicted as well as myself. Every one is complaining and telling his grievances; but I find they do not tell how their troubles came on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds upon others, or at least to excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation; but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot in conscience say, that any one has brought my troubles on me but myself. "Hard times and no money" says every one. A short story of myself, will show how it became "Hard times and no money" with me, at the age of of sixty-five, who have lived well these forty years.

My parents were poor, and they put me at twelve years of age, to a farmer, with whom I lived until I was 21. My master fitted me off with two stout suits of homespun, four pair of stockings, four shirts and two pair of shoes. At twenty two I married me a wife and a very good working woman she was. We took a farm of forty acres on rent. By industry we gained ahead fast. I paid my rent punctually and laid by money. In ten years I was able to buy me a farm of sixty acres on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, I added another sixty acres, with which I was content. My estate now increased beyond all account, children, who amounted to seven when I was forty five years old. About this time I married my oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave one hundred acres of my out land. This daughter had been a dutiful working girl; therefore I fitted her out well and to her mind; for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, and coats, and stockings, and shifts; nay I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her.

At this time my farm gave me and my while family a good living on the produce of it, and left me one year with another a surplus of one hundred and fifty silver dollars; for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for salt nails and the like. Nothing to wear, eat, or drink was purchased, as my farm produced all. With this saving I put money to interest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and made great profit.

In two years after, my second daughter was courted. My wife says 'come you are now rich—you know Molly had nothing but what she spun—& no other kind of clothing has ever come into our house for any of us.—Sarah must be fitted out a little. She ought to fare as well as neighbor Norris's Betty. I must have some money and go to town." "Well wife it shall be as you think best. I have never been stingy; but it seems to me, that what we spin at home would do." However, wife goes to town, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea cups, half a dozen pewter tea spoons and a tea kettle. They cost but little.—I did not feel it,—and I confess I was pleased to see them. Sarah was as well fitted off as any girl in the parish.

In three years more, my third daughter had a spark—and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse; but when she returned what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, a looking glass, china tea geer, and a hundred other things, with the empty purse. But this is not the worst of it Mr Printer. Some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since; this charge increased in my family. Besides all kinds of household furniture, unknown to us before, clothes of every kind is bought—and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloth of flax or wool for gauze, ribands, silk, tea, sugar, &c &c. My butter, which used to go to market, and brought money is now expended at the tea table. Breakfasts which used to take ten minutes only, when we were satisfied with milk, or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour, at tea or coffee My lambs, which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home—or if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use—so that instead of having one hundred and fifty dollars every year, I find now all my loose money is gone—my best debts called in and expended—expended—and being straitened. I cannot carry on my farm to so good advantage as I did formerly, so that it brings me not near as much; and further, what it costs me to live (though a less family than heretofore, and all able to work,) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than all my farm brings me in.

Now sir, this has gone on several years, and has brought hard times into my family; and if I cant reform it, ruin must follow—my land must go. I am not alone, thirty in our parish have gone hand in hand with me; and they all say "hard times" Now Mr. Printer, I dout know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, as all of us used to be; but I am still master of my own house, I am determined to alter my way of living, to what it was twenty years ago, when I laid up one hundred and fifty dollars a year. I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet. With good management it will yield me as much as ever. I will increase my sheep, my flax ground, and my orcharding. My produce brings (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do. No one thing to eat, drink or wear, shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm, or in the parish, or in the country, except salt, and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools—no tea, sugar, coffee, or rum. The tea kettle shall be sold, I shall then Mr. Printer live and die with a good conscience. My taxes which appear now intolerable, will then be easy. My good example before them, and I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of abuses, which have been growing on me more than twenty years

If you will tell my story, it may work some good, and you shall have my lasting thanks.

A FARMER.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

From he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf

LEXINGTON *HOPE FOUNDERY.*

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches opposite the upper end of the Upper Market where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS and PEWTER

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—14-1y

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Complete Prize List of the Drawing of CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbere drawn from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.
NOS. 28. 24. 1.
Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.
NOS. 14, 8, 20.
Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.
NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observation of the magistrates of the county, committee, from the Louisville board of Trustees and superintending committee, appointed by the board of managers, whose respective certificates are filed in the managers office, and open, at all times for the examination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of ticketts to the scheme of said class, has the honor to announce the following, as the result, agreeably thereto.

1000 DOLLALS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 5, 10, 20,*

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 8, 14, 20,

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it, the combination, 1, 24, 28,

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them, No's 10, 22,

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 10,

20 DOLLARS, each to the 24 tickets having upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each to the 72 tickets having upon them, No's 8, 14; 3, 20, or 11, 20,

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets having upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28,

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets having upon them, either of the first six drawn numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14 No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

☞ Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are invited to present them and receive their money forthwith; remembering, that if not presented before the 5th of March next, they are considered by the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the scheme of CLASS. No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS,

Which will positively be drawn within thirty days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1	PRIZE OF		$2000	IS	$2000
1	"	"	500	"	500
1	"	"	500	"	500
1	"	"	280	"	280
20	"	"	100	"	2000
20	"	"	50	"	1000
80	"	"	10	"	800
760	"	"	4	"	3040
884 PRIZES, 1140 BLANKS,					$10,120
2024 TICKETS, AT $5,					$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24, inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be entitled to $2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn will be entitled to 500

And that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four numbers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an interior prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn, and subject as usual, to a deduction of twenty per cent. Prizes not demanded within four months after the drawing, will be considered as donations. The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty tickets in the present lottery, which are now deposited in the United States Bank, subject to the order of the fortunate person who draws it. The two five hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price, [FIVE DOLLARS,] until the 25th inst.—after which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—therefore, if it is recommended, that orders be made immediately: and if for five tickets or upwards, a discount of five per cent will be allowed. Venders and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured that the same prompt attention will be given to their respective commands for tickets, as if personal application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M Pike, Louisville or, Lexington.

☞ It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to the object which this lottery is intended to promote, will not be backward in making their purchases immediately; in which event, the public may depend upon this class being drawn within the time above specified.

49—tf *J. M. PIKE, Agent.*

*Paid to Mr Yonce, in the Court House immediately after the Lottery was drawn.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BBLS best OHIO FLOUR,
20 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the Store of.

G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1 tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE RACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30-tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825.—12-tf

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.

THE introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL DRAKE, M. D. *Dean.*

Oct 31, 1825—44-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825.—35tf

$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst. and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and-a-half cents notes Persons having tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. M'Calla and J. O Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49-tf.

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be Constantly kept, in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail—by

WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent
For RICHARD HAWES.

January 5 1826—1tf

LAW LECTURES.

J Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C Humphreys on equity Maratime Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst a negro man named

JORDAN,

about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, chunky well set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took with him a black Hat of my make, a Blue Casinett Roundabout, and Grey Casinett Pantaloons, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes, he will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter.

I will give $20 for the delivery of him to me in Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or $20 if confined in any Jail so that I can get him, or $10 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STEELE

Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-tf

JOHN M. HEWETT,

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON TEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel,
The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages.
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Cambles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers
Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND,

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF

80 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—also sufficient quantity of wood land Terms can be made very favorable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73-tf

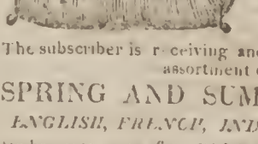
WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper market house.

Lexington, May 16th, 1824—20-tf



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Botting Cloths—Foghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale. J. T.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

☞ Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6.-tf.

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms. JOHN BRAND.

Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do do. Tea do do. do.
Plates Twifflers & Muffins,
do Oval Dishes,
do Covereil do. very handsome,
do Soup Tureens
do Sauce do
do Bakers and Nappies,
do Mugs and Pitchers,
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do Tea cups and Saucers. &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 22, 1825.—19-tf.